

lished by the Smithsonian Institution, 1877, 1891, and 1910). He also compiled a very comprehensive digest on the relations between climate and crops (published in part as Weather Bureau Bulletin 36). These notable works represent, however, only a small part of his scientific and literary activity. He was a voluminous contributor to scientific journals and books of reference, as well as to official publications. His scientific achievements were summarized by the president of the Royal Meteorological Society, when the Symons Memorial Gold Medal of that society was conferred on him in 1912, in the statement that he "has contributed to instrumental, statistical, dynamical, and thermodynamical meteorology, and forecasting;" and "has, moreover, played throughout the part not only of an active contributor but also of a leader who drew others into the battle and pointed out the paths along which attacks might be successful."

Professor Abbe was one of the leading promoters of the introduction of standard time in this country, and was chairman of a committee of the American Meteorological Society which urged this reform until it was finally adopted.

Thus passes an enthusiastic promoter of international good will; a devoted son of Science who appreciated and rejoiced in all advances in any of her many fields; a meteorologist of broad and deep scholarship, whose enthusiasm was an inspiration and encouragement to all about him and whose zeal did not flag in the very hour of death; a patriot whose lifelong service to the welfare of his country fully deserved the unusual courtesy shown by the half-masted flags on the Department of Agriculture and the Weather Bureau on the day he was laid to rest.

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#### HENRIK MOHN, 1835-1916.

Henrik Mohn, the first professor of meteorology in the University of Christiania and director of the Norwegian Meteorological Institute from the time he founded it as an adjunct to the university in 1866 until he retired on September 1, 1913, died at the age of 81 on September 12, 1916.

Professor Mohn won the deserved and generous gratitude of the Norse fishermen by the establishment of the meteorological institute, which was made an independent Government institution in 1909. Before 1867 many hundred fishermen and their boats were lost almost yearly in storms that their experience was unable to foretell; to-day such losses are much rarer. He increased the efficiency of his meteorological service by also securing the cooperation of the captains of Norwegian fishermen in the Arctic as observers, an arctic weather service which culminated in the great international circumpolar cooperation of 1882-1883 which he brought about. Mohn himself led the Norwegian Arctic expedition of that campaign.

Professor Mohn was appointed a member of the International Meteorological Committee in 1873, and attended the first congress of official delegates which met in September of that year at Vienna. His subsequent regular attendance thus gave him a unique experience of international meteorological meetings.

Many contributions to meteorological science came from the hand of Professor Mohn. One of his earlier and more important works was written in collaboration with C. M. Guldberg in two parts, published in 1876 and 1880, treating of the Movements of the Atmosphere (*Hvirvel Centreernes Theori*). This was revised by the authors in 1883, and placed before American students in Professor Cleveland Abbe's third collection of translations called *Mechanics of the Earth's Atmosphere* (Washington, 1910). A text on the Elements of Meteorology reached a 5th edition in 1898 (Berlin) and was translated into many languages. His continued interest in circumpolar meteorological problems bore fruit more recently in the elaborate study to which he subjected the observations taken on board the *Fram*, 1893-1896. (See this REVIEW for September, 1905, 33:401-2); and his discussion of the "Meteorology" of the scientific results of Amundsen's expedition to the South Pole (Kristiania, 1915).

An excellent portrait of Professor Mohn appeared as frontispiece to the "Geographen-Kalender, 11. Jahrgang, 1913," published by Justus Perthes (Gotha).—C. A., jr.